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The Castle Garden Gate.

The Bureau of Statistics reports the arriwal of 428,738 immigrants from over the water during the twelve months of the year 1889, Of this number, 335,553 landed at New York and entered the New Worki through Castle Garden.

The figures show a falling off from last year, when 518,526 immigrants reached our various ports, and not less than 405,000 passed through Castle Garden. The total of immigration for 1889 is less by about a thousand than the total for 1854, thirty-five years ago; and of the past ten years there have been five when the figures exceeded those of the year just closed. The highest point was reached seven years ago, when the total of arrivals from Europe and Asia was 646,764 in the statistical year ending

The volume of immigration is an exceedingly unstable factor in the increase of our population. Its fluctuations are sudden and extensive. They depend upon such complex conditions here and abroad that it is not always possible to explain them, much less to foresee them before they occur.

There is, however, a tolerably steady and very significant change in the character of the immigration, as indicated by the statisdes of nationality. We compare the figures for 1889 with those for the fiscal year 1881, when the total number of arrivals from European countries was 527,441.

Osfmany	10,485	
Sweden and Norway	72,465	
Ireland	72,342	
England and Water	66,204	
Austria-Hungary	27,985	
Italy	15,1167	
Seotland		
Switzerland	11,293	
Bussia and Poland		
Denmark		
Netherlands	6 897	
France	5,227	
This table affords materis	l for	study

As compared with 1881, the immigration from Germany, from the Scandinavian countries, and from Ireland, England, and Scotland, has greatly fallen off, while the immigration has greatly increased from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Poland, and Italy,

8,594 6,309 6,117

Is the change for better or for worse? Every phearvant New Yorker who is accustomed to watch the incoming stream as it flows up the streets in the lower part of this town after the arrival of a fleet of steamers can judge for himself.

The South Carolina Farmers

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association of South Carolina has issued a long address attacking the management of the Democratic party in that State. The Farmers' Association is composed of Demoerats, but the State officeholders do not belong to it, and the Legislature, especially the State Senate, is not controlled by it.

Ever since 1886 the farmers have been trying to control the Democratic State Convention, and they came very near doing so last year. Next May they will hold a Convention of their own, and nominate a State ticket which will be submitted to the Democratio State Convention. Apparently the farmers expect that their ticket will have to be taken by the other Democrats this time.

The announced purpose of the Farmers ation is to "secure retrenchment and reform, and a recognition of the needs and rights of the masses." A recognition of the needs and rights of members of the Farmers' Association to hold office is implied, but not expressed. If the assertions of the address are true, the Democracy of South Carolina needs stirring up and a vigorous course of rotation in office. "South Carolina," we are told, "has never had a real republican government. Since the day of the Lords Proprietors it has been an aristocracy, under the form of a democracy, and whenever a champion of the people has attempted to show them their rights, and advocated those rights against the aristocratic oligarchy, it has bought him with an office, or failing in that turned loose the floodgates of misrepresentation and slander in order to destroy his influence. The fear of division among us and the consequent return of negro rule has kept the people quiet, and they have submitted to many grievances imposed by the ruling faction because they dreaded to risk such a division."

There certainly used to be an oligarchy or ariatogracy in South Carolina, and it produced many famous names, but the war put an end to it, except in so far as it may still cherish social pretensions. In politics the names of some of the families that ruled the Palmetto State in the days when Cotton was King are still distinguished, but we must suppose that under the new conditions such distinction is the work of personal merit and not of inheritance. If, however, there are dry bones that need shaking up and cliques of officeholders that need the applieation of rotation, the movement of the farmers may deserve encouragement, although any attempt at political solidarity on the part of a single interest will bear careful

Probably it will be news to a good many South Carolina Democrats that they are not living under a government by the people. If the members of the Farmers' Association are right in asserting that the State is governed by an aristocratic oligarchy, they ought to have no trouble in putting the oligarchy flat on its back.

In view of the remarkable political activity which has for some time been displayed by various organizations of farmers in the Southern States, it may be possible for the opponents of the Farmers' Association of South Carolina to show that by government by the people the association means government by its members.

This Country Can Make Its Own Ships

and Guns. The noticeable feature in the bidding for the three new gunboats is that it comes from competitors who have not yet undertaken a modern war ship. It furnishes a practical addition to the country's sources of reliance for building its own navy. Two of the bidders, the Atlantic Iron Works of Boston and the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company of Elizabethport, are new to these competitions, while the third, the Bath Iron Works, appeared for the first time last year in the proposals for the 2,000-ton cruisers.

Eight years ago not a modern steel war ship had ever been built in this country, and to construct one it was necessary to get some part of the material in Europe. Today we find more than thirty such vessels built, building, or about to be built in American ship yards and machine shops. They are of all classes, too, ranging in harbor defenders from the powerful Puritan to the torpedo boat Cushing or the smaller Stiletto.

In the world, there was some protect in Engand in gruisers from the armor-clad Maine
ind against discarding the native name

"What is news?" If Col. Grantum Hill.

"Was Willie good at
"What is news?" If Col. Grantum Hill.

"Was Willie good at
"What is news?" If Col. Grantum Hill.

"You must fix only stocks two gobies, must."

practice ship, which will supplant the Petrel as the midget of the new cruising fleet. These vessels are under construction, hull or engines, in JOHN ROACH's old yard at Cheeer, at the works of the CRAMPS in Philadelphia, at the Quintard Iron Works in New York, at the Columbian Iron Works in Baltimore, at HARRISON LORING'S yard in Boston, at HERRESHOPP's works in Bristol, and at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco. They are building also at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will be found at the Mare Island Navy Yard when the plant there for the purnose is complete. The possibilities, too, of the Charlestown and the Portsmouth yards are not to be forgotten in reckoning shipbuilding facilities. Then we have these present competitors for the smaller craft: The Bath Iron Works, the Moore & Sons Company of Elizabethport, and the Atlantic Works of South Boston, while other builders hold off for the big vessels which Secretary TRACT is asking of Congress. There are firms, also, that have in past

times done Government work, like HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH, who built the iron monitor Amphitrite, and others well known as builders of steel merchant ships. The work sublet on the engines of the Maine is divided among seven companies, in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Pittsburgh, and Bethlehem. The 8,000-ton cruisers and other ressels at the navy yards employ for their machinery firms like the Tredegar Works of Richmond, and the Midvale Steel Works of Pennsylvania. The examination of boilers for war vessels brings out a large additional set of names, and the competition for small iron steamers, as tugs, still another.

Armor and guns of any required dimendons, and of the best class, can now be produced in this country. The contracts for steel forgings amounting to several million dollars, given to the Bethlehem Iron Company, established a plant of vast importance to the naval facilities of this country. The Midvale Steel Works and the Cambria Iron Works were its competitors, and the former has furnished many gun forgings to the Government. The West Point Foundry and the South Boston Iron Works are other sources of reliance in turning out guns, mortars, and other appliances. The Hotchkiss Company has established in the United States a factory for the express purpose of supplying its revolving and rapid-fire guns to the navy, while the Driggs-Schroeder establishment is also in the field working for the Government with the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company and others. Armorpiercing shells will soon be produced here. Two great Government gun factories have been founded, one for the navy at Washington, and the other for the army at West Troy, capable of assembling and finishing the forgings for the heaviest ordnance.

This country is now independent of all others for its defensive appliances of all sorts, whether they are to be used on the land or the sea. It has been said lately in England that we might have bought there ships and guns cheaper than we have made and are making them here. But the feeling of self-reliance and of patriotic pride in having accomplished within the short space of ten years the establishment of shipbuilding and gun-making industries equal to any in the world, is worth ten times the differ ence it may have cost. Still more important is the national security furnished by the ability of the country to defend itself with its own resources, whatever the quarter from which an attack may come.

Some Remarks About Names

Nobody knows why the port of Banana, at the mouth of the Congo, bears the name which it has made conspicuous in African affairs. The agreeable fruit the town is named after cannot be induced to grow anywhere near the settlement. In the Catakilla is hamlet called Oakhill, and the inhabitants have grown weary satisfying the inquisitiveness of strangers who fall to see why a town lying in a valley and without a single oak tree in the neighborhood should be called Oakhill. The explanation is that the town was named after Mr. Oak and Mr. HILL two worthy and early settlers in the place. The ate Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD was very much perplexed by some of the names he encountered as he was flitting through this country. Why a railroad station containing two aloons and a variety store should be called reasoning faculties.

Proper names are to some extent a matter hardly be expected that the appellations given to persons and things will strike everybody as happy and appropriate. Sometimes, however, names are the result of accident. Anybody can find on the map of western Colorado an alleged settlement with the alluring name of Golden City. It is not a city at all, nor even a hamiet, the fact being that the region is entirely unfit for human occupancy, a sort of Bad Lands where nature has given so many distorted forms to the lava and other remains of an ancient geological age that some one, with an eye to the titness of things, named the spot Goblin City. A printer, in a moment of blundering inspiration, changed the name to Golden City, and Golden City it continues to be on nearly every map that is published.

It is curious to observe the genesis of some names. A recent incident may be cited, showing how rapidly a name now and then comes to signify something very different from the object to which it was originally applied. When STANLEY began his road making at Vivi on the Congo he used gunpowder to blast the rocks in his way. The wondering natives at once gave him the name of Bula Matari, signifying the Stone Breaker. That is the name as STANLEY wrote it, though some recent Congo experts call it Bula Matadi. STANLEY said the name travelled up the river a good deal faster than he could, and the fame of Bula Matari extended to Stanley Falls and far along the tributaries. When he left the river the name was applied to the agents who carried on his work. Finally an organized government was established at Boma as the capital of the Congo Free State, and, according to Dr. OSCAR LENZ, the Austrian explorer, the mysterious power at Boma which issues edicts, punishes wrongdoers, and drills coldiers is now known far and wide as Bula Matari. In the course of events the words first applied by a crowd of gaping natives to a man blasting rocks, have come to be the name of a civilized government.

It is an interesting fact that savages do not give names to extensive tracts of territory as a whole. Probably no tribe in Africa has a name for the continent, all their names having merely a local application. We see hundreds of little islands in the Pacific properly bearing their native names, but all of the greatest land masses like Australia and New Guinea have been named by explorers, for the good reason that they never had a native name The savage has no idea of inventing names

to cover regions he has not seen. When it was discovered that the eminence nowknown as Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, was probably the highest mountain

tinguished Indian surveyor, Evenser. It was finally decided in the Geographical lociety to dub the mountain Everest, but thereafter to insist upon retaining the native names for all new-found summits. Two years ago another lofty mountain was introduced to the British geographers with the name of another surveyor attached to it, the explanation being that, although there are many villages within fifty miles of the mountain, it has no native name. It is surrounded by other high peaks, and the na-

tives had no idea of its existence. It is hardly to be expected that the British geographers will be consistent and frown upon STANLEY'S last attempt to honor royalty by laying violent hands on Muta Nzige and presenting it under the alias of Lake Albert Edward. He might with as much appropriateness have called it the Jubilee Benzon Lake. The natives of Central Africa have just cause to sue Great Britain for damages for attempting to turn the most beautiful and noteworthy features of their topography into monuments to the house of GUELPH.

Unjustifiable Means for a Good End. The bill introduced on Friday by Assemblyman STEIN of this city amending the Code of Criminal Procedure so that persons hereafter arrested in New York and giving ball for their appearance shall pay a fee of one dollar toward the Police Pension Fund, will justify some examination by the committee in which it may be considered. The Police Pension Fund is a very deserving object, and its financial condition, just at this moment, is not so prosperous as its friends, the future pensioners, would like; but that fact furnishes no sufficient reason why delinquent or accused persons, exercising their constitutional right of giving bail. should be subjected to an arbitrary per upita tax of one dollar for the privilege.

A considerable number, if not the greater number, of arrests made in this city are for venial or triffing offences, of which those taken into custody are legally innocent. To enact a statute which, in effect, fines both innocent and guilty, is an innovation hardly to be justified, even though the Pension Fund of the Police Department is to be the beneficiary. A prisoner charged with any offence short of treason or murder has the constitutional right to give bonds for his appearance when called for a trial. It would be a questionable point whether that right should be, or can be, restricted to those who are able to pay a fee of a dollar. Many prisoners have not in their possession, when arrested, the dollar required; yet that dollar is to be made a condition of their securing their liberty-an evident injustice to a poor man, and an odious tax upon the innocent.

A better way than this can be found to benefit the Pension Fund. Even apart from its injustice, this plan is open to the graver objection virtually of putting a premium upon arreste made hereafter in New York. An overzealous policeman, who cared more for the growth of the Pension Fund than for the constitutional rights of citizens, might consider that he was doing a praiseworthy thing by making as many arrests as possible-a violent and indefensible method of augmenting the fund, and one not likely generally to be approved.

To Some Democrats who Ought to Be in Congress.

At the last roll call in the House of Repre sentatives on Wednesday the question then pending was decided by a vote of 100 to 94, while not less than 184 members were recorded as absent or not voting. The minority is losing ground on account

of the size of its absentee list. The fight over the rules is close at hand and it is important that every Democratic

member should be at his post. If the Republicans choose to go a-huckleberrying at this time of year, that is their business.

There are times when absence is treason

The testimony which a Navai Court of Inquiry is now taking at Washington upon the alleged organization of officers to influence legislation will probably furnish some of the information which Senator CHANDLER seeks under a resolution for that purpose offered in Congress. The Court of Inquiry is called at the instance of Assistant Paymaster Cowie. whose bill affecting pay and grades in the navy Paradise was a problem too deep for his gestion provoked by the queer measure introduced by Congressman Oates of Alabama is that he must be convinced that a large part of of taste, and as tastes differ widely, it can the occupation of army and navy officers consists in soliciting an increase of pay, promotion and privileges, through legislation at Washington. His proposal is to exact from every cadet who enters West Point or Annapolis solemn oath in this form:

"And I do further solemnly swear that I never will, di recaly or indirectly, solicit, seek, influence, or attempt to nfluence the President or the Congress of the United States, or any member thereof, to cause my promotio in the military or naval service of the United States, o attrament therefrom, or to increase my compensation salary, pension, pay, or allowance in any respect, or s any extent, so help me Gop!"

The case as it appears to Mr. CHANDLER may e a serious one, but it can hardly have reached the point requiring the desperate self-protect ing measure proposed by Mr. OATRS.

According to our scholarly contemporary The Sox. It was only a few weeks ago that a prominent Chicago daily gravely informed an anxious correspondent that sox, at used in "Fan-American," was a Latin word meaning all, while about the same time a leading City of the statement that it was as on a significant with the statement that it was as on a significant with the statement that it was as on a significant was to make the same time a leading City on the same time as the statement that it was as on a significant was the country of the statement of the same was "the chief rural divisity of the Greeks." New York Pribane.

All of that is literally true. The Chicago newspaper that traced pan back as far as the Latin was the Chicago Tribune, which afterward explained that "the persons here its Chicagol who profess to understand Greek are the members of the Boston colony." The St. Paul newspaper that pointed out the obvious connection between pan and the name of th 'chief rural divinity of the Greeks" was the St. Paul Globe. The Cincinnati journal was the Commercial Gazette, and its theory on the subject is worth reproducing:

" ' Pan ' is from an old Saxon verb, meaning to units Pan-Anglican, for instance, is applied to an assembly or representatives holding Episcopallan tenets and princi ples from all parts of the world."

Westward the morning star of philology takes its way, and don't you forget it!

Dr. WARNER MILLER will talk to the Troy Republican Club next month about "The Republican Party and the Issues of the Hour." It is understood that Dr.MILLER no longer counts among the issues of the hour the issue for which he fought so stoutly in 1888, and by the side of which he was slugged into the mud out-

The Missouri Press Association held business meeting at St. Louis last week, and discussed many topics of high interest. We have not yet received a report of the discussions, but the programme contains some inter esting questions which, we have no doubt were answered in St. Louis in substantially the same way in which they would have been answered in this town.

One question on the programme of the Missouri editors must be meant as a roke. It is this: "Ought candidates to be charged for puffs? If so, how much?" We hope that if the Missourians discussed this question serious ly, they reached the conclusion that the proper price for a candidate's puff should be the ragular advertising rate for the space used, and that each puff should be distinctly marked as

so translation of "Osr'line, Car'line, Can's You Dance the Peavine Into Greek Sapphies is as well known at Oxford as at Dodge City, took up this question, he probably answered that news is quidquid agunt homines—whatever men do. But the men who can pick the vite most interesting and human part out of that vast whatever are born and not made.

We are glad to be assured on the best of authority that Mr. Jonn C. Hour, the paragon of Assistant Doorkeepers, paid out of his own pocket for the printing of his Napoleonie proclamation to the lesser assistant doorkeepers. Nor was this document printed at the Government Printing Office, but at a private establishment, which apparently follows with scrupulous fidelity the typographical fashions

set by the Public Printer. Not a biot, therefore, stains the fine achieve ment of the author of the Letter to the Doorkeepers. In his high conception of office as a public trust, his energy and amiability in the management of his subordinates, and in his wondrous literary accomplishments, Mr. Houx is indeed a paragon. Some day, perhaps, he will be on the other side of the green baise, and the Government Printing Office will be printing his speeches in the Congressional Record:

Hopor and shame from no condition rise;

We call the attention of Robert G. Ingen OLL to the fact that Postmaster-General WANAMARER is advertising for sale at the bar-

"Large Egyptian Carved Idol, \$20." Cel. INGERSOLL, we understand, is a connoisseur and amateur of heathen gods, and buys them up whenever they are put on the market at a reasonable figure. Wanamaken's price seems to be dirt cheap, if the idol he offers isn't bogus,

Here are two declarations. Contrast them : "I am so well situated now that if I consulted my own sad."—GROVER CLEVELAND.
"I shall be a candidate for President again in 1892."-

Which is the manlier-using the word in its

Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, and French Guiana, or Carenne, have, like sensible and worthy neighbors, referred the determination of their disputed boundary line to the decision of Russia. Or, rather, Holland and France, the possessors of these colonies, have adopted this

What a lesson this is to JOHN BULL. His own colony in that region, British Guiana, has had for many years a boundary dispute with Venezuela, which has lately become acute through the working of valuable gold mines in the disputed territory. Venezuela is ready and anxlous to go to arbitration, but England will not take the risk of a decision against her, and prefers the law of the stronger.

Why has the New Haven Evening Register hauled down the name of Brock? Is Major Spock dead? Has he gone to edit some other Mugwump newspaper?

The following from THE NEW YORK SUR, You are old enough to know better.

Not a Word for His Breadth of Beam, From the Kansas City Times Intervi More impressed than ever with his depth of draught, I left Mr. Cleveland.

The Intercollegiate Contests.

The sectional or geographical feature which Harvard proposes to import into her athletic sports by blowing her organizations to take part in no intercol eriate contests held outside of New England, will of course be regretted by a great many other colleges, as t will be by many wearers of the crimson. In one repect, however, it may not be without compensations will bring the Middle State universities and college into athletic leagues, which will soon become strong. Princeton is the football champion of Am and will so remain until some college takes away her laurals, whatever her great rivals, Yale and Harvard, may de in the process of "flocking alone." She has also been formidable in the ball field, at lacrosse, and so on. Columbia has turned out crews that have beaten both Yale and Harvard, had a base ball nine superior to theirs a few years ago, has been in past years at the top in field and track athleties, and has gained more beating laurels in England than any other American college. The University of Penusylvania has been for many years so far ahead of any other American college in cricket as to make a contest with her hopeless. She also has her fine gymnasta, producing the champion high jumper and so on. Cornell has had many famous carsmen Other Middle State colleges could contribute men to prove that no contest held among New England institu-tions alone could claim a college championship.

Besides, the Middle State colleges will not be prevented om going into New England for laurels merely b ause Harvard inelate on not crossing the New York oundary. They can arrange for meetings in western Massachusetts or elsewhere, and can continue to challenge to contests in rowing at New London. Yale is not likely to give up visiting the Middle States. It is almost certain that Princeton and Yale will continue their eat annual Thanksgiving football struggle in New York or its environa and the Mott Haven spring meeting will not be ended by the defection of the crimson. As to that, the new rule does not take effect in the Harward Athletic Association until the next academic year, to that its Mott Haven team for the coming spring is at

Wanninker's Hard-working Apologists. From the Savannah News

Brother John Wanamaker could hardly make proposition, however absurd it might be, that did no set with the approval of the Philadelphia newspaper naker's column advertisements hav

A Graceful Compliment to One of the Ablest Men in Public Life.

From the Buffulo Courte John James Ingalis is THE NEW YORK SUN OF

> What a Farce ! Prom the Uties Observer

William E. Chandler of electoral fraud fame addressing the Senate of the United States on the nee of a pure ballot. What an indescribable farce!

What Philadelphia Wants is Pleuty of From the Philodelphia Ledger,

A permit for a picnic in the park next sum was taken out resterday. Greatness Made Profitable.

Once all but Cours-dead and turned to clay. How well he's made our speculations pay! How well investment's golden tide has poured Around the dog-house where our here's stored What yields Napoleon, mouldering by the Seine? What profits Nelson, in his Abbey fane? bed in kennels our departed great Perhaps, hereafter, when his boom is spen and shame shouts loudly for his m His bones, a peepshow at a dime per head, Will earn the shaft we grudge Ulysses dead. Till thea, enkennelled, must our here wait To be still longer Speculation's balt, While patriot piltrims seek the sacred spot To drop a tear-and buy a city lot ! ARCHIBALO GORDON.

He Thinks the Dynamos Affect the Weather, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir! I know not upon what hypothesis the Hydrographic Bureau i going to explain the fearful storms on the Atlantic thi young to explain the tear of another is and can be but one cause, backety, the kneeting of a stratum of atmosphere, charged with artificial electricity, with the hatural currents of air.

Again, I say, grop using electricity.

J. S. D.

No, Thank Heaven. "What shape is a ball ?"

Always !" "Well, this year the snow balls ain't 'round."

Served Them Soth Alike. Miss Gotham-I don't like young Mr. Dolley. He fairly talked the arm of me last night.

Miss Boston—Yes, he also performed verbal amputa-

Are Our Bace Questions Lawfull We are always having race questions in this ountry. First it was the Indian question, now it is the legro question. Regular game of rouge et notr."

A Great Bay for William. Was Wille good at the party, nurse?" NEW CONFORTS FOR THE SOLDING. Straw Hate in Summer-Later Tape More Suttable Ment Hours.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26 .- The desire to improve the lot of the enlisted man and to make army service more attractive by removing minor causes of grievances was hever more evident than now. It has shown itself practisally in much cutting of red tape and in the abolition of customs and regulations that had

only tradition to recommend their continuance. Two such changes have been made the present month in general orders from Army Headquarters. One declares that there is need of nodifying the hours for meals and roll calls in the daily routine at garrisoned posts. Ordiparily there is to be no company formation for roll call at tattoo, and fifteen minutes after the prescribed signal, all lights must be out and all noise and loud talking must cease; but taps are hereafter not to be sounded until 11 o'clock P. M. This change, welcome for its extension of the time for evening enjoyment, was made last November, and is very popular.

Again, the inspection of quarters at taps is to be made "by first sergeants or other non-com-misioned officers of the company, as company commanders may direct." This is a welcome change for the first sergeants, who were needlessly overworked by having to do this work themselves, so making every day a long one for them, whereas now they can be relieved from time to time in this duty by the other ser-The hours for reveille and for the day's meals are also greatly improved by this order:

are also greatly improved by this order:

Reveille roll call in garrison shall not ordinarily take place earlier than 5.00 o'elock A. M. In summer, and 5.00 A. M. In winter.

There shall be alread military posts calls sounded daily to breakfast, dinner and supper, ordinarily, as follows: For breakfast, not earlier than reveills nor later than half as hour after reveille; for dinner, not later than half as hour after reveille; for dinner, not later than half as hour after reveille; for dinner, not later than not less than the follows: For the period of the commands are promptly served immediately after the hours appointed for the calls for them; that the duties of the post are so arranged, as far as compatible with the requirements of the service, that the united of the present at the require hour for meals; and that the men are allowed not less than therty minutes for breakfast and supper, and not less than thirty minutes for dinner.

Hitherto the arrangements for supper baxes.

twenty minutes for breakfast and supper, and not less than thirty minutes for dinner.

Hitherto the arrragements for supper have been particularly objectionable, at certain stations this meal at some times of the year being served as early as 4:30 o'clock, or even at 4 o'clock, so making the interval too long between supper and bedtime.

Another general order, revising the uniform, says that during the warm season department commanders may allow an undress or fatigue coat and trousers of white duck or white flannel, instead of the dark blue cloth, to be worn by officers, for marches, fatigue duty, and ordinary wear. Department commanders may also 'authorize an inexpensive straw hat, of such pattern as they may prescribe, to be worn by officers and enlisted men of their commands, at fatigue and stable duty, at target practice, and when not on duty.

Gen. D. S. Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, reports that the recent improvement of clothing in that climate has been very successful.

The introduction of light cotton clothing into this department, which we owe to the liberality of our worthy quartermaster General, makes a great and new departure in army clothing for hot climates, and is entirely successful. Many Captains of companies who opposed the change at first are convinced now of its advisability, and would oppose going back to woollen clothing during the long, not summer.

The Subsistence Department has been well represented in this department; the reduction of the amount of pork formerly issued has worked well. Would it not be a very businessilize and sensible thing for the Subsistence Department to purchase and issue registales as part of the ration instead of the present clumps system of issuing rations without vegetables, a part of which ration must be sold and battered by more than six hundred and fifty agents of varied business capacity, the result being that one company at a post may be well feat and the next one poorly fed.

Gen. O. O. Howard, noting that many improvements have been made in the soldier's

and the next one poorly fed.

Gen. O. O. Howard, noting that many improvements have been made in the soldier's food, recommends the enlistment of company cooks the addition of oatmeal and cracked wheat to the ration, and the increase of fresh meat to a pound and a half. Gen. Breckinridge thinks that the ration shows as little improvement as anything in the service during the last few years, although the quality of the supplies has been steadily growing better. Still there are differences of opinion on this subject and "while some maintain that eating only the issued ration would give the men the scurvy, others claim it is most generous and each soldier should be a man and eat beans."

The plan universally pursued is to sell the surplus of some articles of food, and to purchase with the proceeds other and perhaps more palatable articles. Post gardens are also culitivated, and many vegetables raised in them, and occasionally cows and pigs are bought and kept. It is believed, however, that fresh vegetables should be directly added to the ration. Gen. Breckinridge says that "the struggle is especially for potatoes and then for soup." Col. Beaumont says that in Texas many of the posts are without gardens, on account of the climate and want of water; but the troops can buy potatoes and fruits should not also be provided on the same condition. There are various ways in which barters of perquisites or surplus food procure vegetables in the Division of the Pacific:

The troops are generally well fed gardens are extensively cultivated where land in the vicinity of the pests in the vicitive of affairs in the citivated where land in the vicinity of the pests wirely cultivated where land in the vicinity of the pests wirely cultivated where land in the vicinity of the pests wirely cultivated where land in the vicinity of the pests wirely cultivated where land in the vicinity of the pests

Adjt.-Gen. Kelton recommended the organization of a subsistence detachment, to include the post baker and the post and company cooks. Accordingly, Senator Dolph has intro-duced a bill for this purpose, providing that at each post there shall be a baker, aided, if there each post there shall be a baker, aided, if there are more than four troops of cavalry or six companies of artillery or infantry, by an as-sistant post baker; or else there shall be an increase in the enlisted pay of the single post baker. This bill, however, is carelessly pre-pared and needs revision.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

Gen. James William Husted is running the Assembly like a country school. He is a good teacher in many ways, and his experience of twenty years has made him rather set in his ways. There are a number of new Amemblymen this year, and the Bald Eagle treats them as if they were scholars. He teaches them ho

them as if they were scholars. He teaches them how te make motions properly. He also explains to them the innovations of the new rules.

As this is the first year that the bill box was called into use he had it made as much like a hospital box as possible. These boxes in New York have over them an inscription requesting passers by to leave papers and magazines for the benefit of the hospitals. The new rules, a copy of which has been given to each memb bills are to be left in the bill box for the benefit and instruction of the Speaker. The box will held a great many bills, and some days the load is as big as the Bald Engle's colored boy Sam can carry

Gen. Husted has a peculiar superstition. He think that the session of the Assembly in the morning will no go on properly unless some man appears in the galler; with his hat on. This is an odd sort of belief to have but when there is no man in the gallery with his hat on the General feels uncomfortable and fidgety. During the duli days, in the early part of the session, there were ne spectators in the men's gallery at all unti after the opening prayer. This made the General ner your, so he arranged to have one of the doorkeepers go into the men's gallery every morning and alt there with his hat on. Before the opening prayer the Genera

"The gentleman in the gallery will please remove The doorkeeper or orderly who had been sent up

there would take off his hat, and the session would be gin. One morning when the man who ought to have been there was a mindte or two late, the opening prayer Hg-Assemblyman Ainsworth, who made a reputation

by not investigating the ceiling scandal last year, paid a visit to New York city the other day, and went around to a dime museum to see the curiosities and to feel a There are no Democratic Senators from New York who wear beards, though Col. William Laurenting

Brown has more hair in his moustache than Lispenard

Stewart has in his full board. Each Senator has a waste paper basket sent to his dgings so that he may have a place in which to keep The Republicans are pushing contests against Senator

Collins of the Sixteenth district and Senstor Chase of the Seventeenth district. Sensor Collins had an official plurality of 3,474. This is more than ten times as large as the plurality on which Mr. Bischardson holds his seat. although there are various stories about the way The man who had the biggest plurality in the Senate is Harvey J. Donaldson of the Eighteenth district, and he

had 11,286. The popularity offcomptroller(Wemple where he is known is shown by the fact that when he ran for the Senate he carried this district which the Republican date carried last fall by this immense plurality. The Pourth Brooklyn district, represented by Patrick H. McCarren, a Democrat, polled more than twice the vote of the Eighth district, which injuntor Siewars, a Here is the total vote in several Democratic districts:

Second Brocklyn. 41,841 Twenty-pinth Sech'r Skest Fourth Srocklyn. 42,677 Sixteeath Troy. 54,178 Tenth Rew York. 54,509 Seventeenth Albany,55,029 Eleventh New York. 55,963 Compare these figures with these Republican districts 21.755 Eighteenth... 94.750 Eighth 10.855 Thirsesith

Yale shows why the Democrats have not a majority

FORMICHARDS IN THE MAYE. or from a Wankes Satter who Feld

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SH: "It is the intention of the Department to have American ables manned by Amarican coamen is the language, verbatim, used by the Navy Department, and the present apprentice sys-

tem was projected solely to this end. The writer of this article has been for years before the mast on American men-of-war, and in several vessels on which he has had the honor to serve has felt the utter loneliness and isolation experienced by a stranger in a strange land. On my last cruise I was billetted in the foretop. The captain of the top was a Blue Nose from Nova Scotia, and for topmates I was sandwiched between a West Indian negro, an Austrian Jew, a Russian Finn, and a London ockney. My shipmates were born in the following countries:

Out of 58 petty officers, &c., drawing wages ranging from \$28 to \$70 per month, and having almost unlimited authority over the remaining portion of the crew, 18 were born in Ireland. 2 in England, 1 in the West Indies, 8 in France, 6 in Nova Scotia, 1 in Russia, 4 in Germany, 8 in Sweden, 2 in Greece, 2 in Italy, 1 in Austria (Jew), and 20 in America. Out of 20 apprentices 2 were born in Germany and 1 in France. Of the rest of the crew and mariners, numbering 91 men, 17 were born in America and 74 in Brazil, Norway, Germany. England, the West Indies, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Nova Scotia, Nicaragua, China, and Japan, Thus, out of 169 men, 44 were natives and 125 aliens, forming an aggregation speaking almost every known tongue, and to which the workmen engaged on Babel's tower were deal and dumb in comparison. I know of but one foreigner in the entire number that bad declared his intentions to become a citizen. This is a fair sample of every war vessel that flies the banner of the free, and to an American tar it seems time to cry a halt. in Sweden, 2 in Greece, 2 in Italy, 1 in Austria

sample of every war vessel that files the banner of the free, and to an American tar it seems time to cry a halt.

Not long ago our anchor dropped in the beautiful bay of Naplea. It was in the early morning, and as colors had not been holsted there was nothing to denote our nationality. I was standing on the port gangway when a shore boat approached containing a lady and gentleman. I was startled by the remarkable inquiry. "Do you speak English?" The reply came promptly and emphatically, "Yes, sir: oh, yes. This is an American ship with a cosmopolitan crew, but there are a few. a very few. of us that can articulate the Anglo-Saxon with considerable fluency."

The mistake was quite natural, as a crowd of moon-eyed Celestials and Japanese were on the gangway ladder, cracking the Italian atmosphere with their jaw-breaking lingo. Now, I am not bigoted enough to deery a foreigner because he is a foreigner, but before he should serve in the navy as a representative in lands across the sea of the greatest, grandest, proudest republic the sun eyer shone upon. I would insist that he produce proofs of American citizenship. To the sons of Erin's Isle I doff my hat and welcome them as shipmates, for in each Irishman's heart is implanted a love of liberty and a deep-rooted sympathy with America and her institutions that the glittering bauble of a crown cannot intimidate, but to all other nationalities I would say "Produce your papers."

I would suggest to my brother exiles on

all other nationalities a worker.

I would suggest to my brother exiles on every ship in the service (especially the squadron of evolution) who may happen to read this article to forward to THE Sun a list of the crews of their respective vessels and their nationalities, with comments thereon. It would prove interesting reading.

An American Tar.

SEVEN QUESTIONS FOR MR. WINDOM. is There a Free and Pair Competition for

the New Fur Seal Lease? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The resent twenty years' lease of the two Alaska fur seal islands does not expire till May 1. The 350 Aleutian men, women, and children on those islands, who have about \$80,000 depos ited with the Alaska Commercial Company in San Francisco, and who are permitted by secion 1 of the act of July 1, 1870, "to kill such young seals as may be necessary for their food and clothing during other months" (than the killing months), would suffer no deprivations or hardships whatever if no lease was executed this year. The Alaska Commercial Company has stores on those islands from which the Aleutians can purchase on credit any and all supplies they may need during 1890. In view of these facts, will Secretary Windom kindly inform a wondering public:

First-Why was such haste manifested in allowing only thirty days-which effectually excluded the people of Alaska—for proposals for the new lease "for the term of twenty

Secondly-Was there necessity for a concurrent resolution, which passed the Senate only, to furnish to Mr. Windom a reason, so ostenta tiously set forth in his new or second advertis ment for extending the time for receiving bids to Feb. 21? Could not the Secretary, of his own volition, without any prod from the United

States Senate, extend the time to that date? Cannot Secretary Windom lawfully again extend the time, if so disposed, without any impulse from anybody?

Thirdly—Suppose that Secretary Windom's flat advertisement of Dec. 24, 1889, failed to connect with the January Alaska steamer at Tacoma, which is probable, and the Alaska seconds, therefore, are in ignorance of his inviracoma, which is proposed to the first invi-people, therefore are in ignorance of his invi-tation for proposals. Will not that fact, said-people being part and parcel of our Union, in-validate any lease Secretary Windom may validate any lease Secretary Windom may make with any parties.

Fourthly—If a deposit of \$50,000 with each bid was required by Secretary Boutwell in 1870, in accordance with the act of July 1, 1870, why does Secretary Windom now require a deposit, "as a guarantee of good faith," of \$100,000, the effect being to curtail competition and exclude small fur houses?

Fifthly—Why does Secretary Windom wish to destroy competition?

Fifthly—Why does Secretary Windows official to destroy competition?
Sixthly—Do not Secretary Windows official acts thus far warrant the suspicion that he has acted, unwittingly, no doubt, in the interest of the present actue lessees?
Seventhly—Does Secretary Windom fufy realize how closely his official acts in this furseal business are watched all over the country?

PACIFIL

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In replying to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's characterisation o Paine as "the flithy little atheist," Mr. Charles Jame Paine as "the fithy little atheis," Mr. Charles Jame in Tax Sur of yesterday quotes from memory she opening words of the "Age of Reason" as follows: "I bileve in God and in a future state of existence." It is consequence, because it emphasizes Paine's continue well as that of Mr. James in opposition to Mr. Rooss well's aspersion, that the opening words of the "Age of Reason" are: "I believe in one God and po more, an I hope for happiness in a future life." W.S. SKYDER.

The Poetry in The Sun. Here at the foot of this column You find a welcome, when You show the wit that proves you fit To join THE SUN'S YOUNG ME o mix among those ever young Magicians of the pen.

He that would hold Tax Sun's readers Must keep to vital themes Not turn his brain to verses vain, Nor backward-gazing dreams; The reader's view discerns the true

Though fraud may boast immense powers, The young man's arm is strong, With master skill be works until He triumphs over wrong. Nor stays his wrath because the path Of labor waxes long.

A sidelong fling at all foible The genial workman takes: A paragraph creates a laugh, And then the bubble breaks; He knows the worth of constant mirth When ridiculing fakes.

Responsive to that great sorrow

Which all who love must know Now for a space he leaves his place Amid the to-and-fro To drop a wreath where lies in death comrade loved belov Now, wandering at his own pleasure A wealth of bloom he weaves Bright thoughts and green shine out between The blossoms and the leaves:

He proves the laws of truth, because He shows what truth achieves The gental host of firs readers Pronounce its work well done Still gathering here, as, year by year, More brightly beams Tox Sun,

roved by test of time the best And brightest, barring none. Here, at the foot of this column Depict with such a truthful touch The sopies of the time,

That every one may feel the sun, And all may hear the chime. SHOOKLYN, JAD. SR. J. C. T. Why Buttenberg Lett Home The Queen-How good this milk is. Jersey, I tenberg-No; Cowes.

WAY WE ARE ALL PAINING ABOUT Paddlers are crying strawborries on the stress to mome paris of town. The resistantants manifely begin to have them about this time, but for them to be seen on the streets is comething phonomeosi. They are not sold by the piece either, although they might about as well be so help are the present of the streets.

be, so high are the prices and so scanty the meass The first new asparagus has appeared at the restau

rants, and everybody can get new potatoes at the stores for not so dreadfully much move than they will be several months from now. It looks as though the winter had been a mildjone in the places where early vessiable area. vegetables grow.

ward. The latest addition to the comform of these cheap and convenient resorts is a small boy in a white

The discussion on damnation now going on in the New York Presbytery draws a large audience to the Scotch Presbyterian Church every afternoon, and it seems to be an understanding audience, too, for it applauds ever vigorous speech, in spite of the rule that there shall be no applause and the constant threats of the Moderator to order the galleries cleared if the demonstration is

Scotland, four in Ireland, one in Sweden, one in Ger-many, and one in Canada, making in all thirteen foreign-born, two in the Senate and elevan in the House. These are the foreign-born statesmen now enjoying the right of representative American citizens in the Fifty-first Congress: Senator Beck of Kentucky, born in Dumfriesahirs, Scotland, in 1821: Senator Passo of Fiorida, born in London, England, 1894; Congress-men John M. Clancy, Fourth New York district, born in Ireland, 1837; John Quinn, Eleventh New York dis trict, born in Ireland, 1830: John M. Farquhar, Thirty-second New York district, born in Ayrebirs, Scotland, 1832; John M. Wiler, Thirty-third New York district, born in Ireland, 1846; William G. Laidlaw, Thirty-fourth New York district, born at Jedburgh, Soot-land, 1840; Herman Lebibach, Sixth New Jersey district, born in Baden, Germany, 1865; William MoAdoo, Seventh New Jersey district, born in Ireland, 1853; D. B. Henderson, Third Jowa district, born at 0/d Deer, Scotland, 1860; John Lind, Second Minnesota district, born in Sweden, 1854; W. W. Gront, Second Vermont district, born at Compton, Quebea, 1836, and Charles F. Crisp, Third Georgia district, born at Sheffield, England, 1845, while his parents residents of Georgia, were there on a visit. In the last Congress there were nineteen foreign born statesmen—two in the Hennte, Messra Beck and Pasco, and seventeen in the House, Messrs. Crisp, Henderson, Lehlbach, Mo-Adoo, Parquhar, Laidlaw, and Grout, and besides them these, who dropped out, not being reelected: Messrs. Ohio and Morse of Massachusetts, Bavarians; Guenthe setts, and O'Neill of Missouri, all natives of Ireland, and West of New York, a native of England.

"Women are finding a new employment in serving "Women are inding a new employment in saying legal papers," said a well-known lawyer the other day. "Almost all prominent law firms employ a man solely to serve papers; but often the server runs up against some individual whom it is impossible for him to get its. Women are especially hard to serve. I had a case a short time ago in which I spent a great deal of money, and was besides very much amnoyed at the delay caused by the failure of my man to serve a family defendant. by the fallure of my man to serve a famale defendan in a case where personal service was necessary. Finally one of my clerks said he thought he could get the paper one of my clerks said he thought he could get the paper, served. Sure enough, he came back the next day with an affidavit of service, and told me he had got a young woman friend of his to go with him and serve the paper. Since then whenever I have a difficult case of that kind I get this clerk to serve the papers. I suspect that the young woman who assists him is his sweetheart, and that she or that way are said to set the form and that she or they, are glad to get the few dellast

and that ano of they are good to get the law update paid for such work.

"The most suspicious debtor will not suspect a woman of having clandestine designs against him, and, well-ressed, neat-appearing formale paper server out easily gein admittance where it would be impossible or a man o enter."

In Georgetown, D. C., in an humble stage which rents for \$30 a month, lives the only sarviving grand-child of Thomas Jefferson. Her name is Mrs. Septimia Randolph Meikleham, widow of Daid S. Meikleham long since dead. She is now in her 75h year, a cultured long since dead. She is now in her 760 year, a cultured, amiable, venerable old lady, wish two daughters and one son in her household. A lumniant growth of ourly slivery white hair surrounds for face, which bears a striking resemblance to that if her illustrious grandfather. Her descent from im is direct and clear. Born Jan. R. 1814, under for grandfather's reof et Monticello, Va., she is the daughter of Jefferson's favorite child and housekeeper, Martha, who married Thomas Mon Handelph, Jr., afterward Governor of Virginia, by hom she bors twelve children, all of whom are dead over the eleventh child and sev-Governor of Virginia, by hom she bore twelve children, all of whom are dead overt the eleventh child and seventh daughter, the greent Mrs. Meikieham, the only living representatives! Jefferson of two removes since her sister, Virginia Jeweron Randolph Trak, died in 1882. Mrs. Meikieham is human by reason of advanced age. Her son, a man of artistic temperament, now in middle life, earns scarces' enough for self-support. Of her two daughters, both I whom are middle aged, the younger, Miss Esther A. Jeikleham, born while her parents were sojourning in sotland, is employed in the Patent Office as a clerk at r salary of \$1,000 a year, while the other has charge of the housekeeping. Repeated attempts by influential ignilators to secure for Mrs. Melkieham a moderate pusion have resulted only in failure. In the Forty-seweth and Forty-eighth Congresses Represen-tative W. L. Bobinson of New York introduced a bill to pay her 5,000 a year, subsequently amended to \$2,000. Congres however, refused to pass the measure on the groundthat its enactment would set a dangerous prece-dent fr other claims less meritorious for civil pensions.

A ssion of sudden death, about as vividfand complete as pat which De Quincey so graphically describes, wa data. A passenger in a down-town Myrtle avenue greet car, occupying a forward seat, and looking ahead prough the platform window, noticed a small mer-handles wagon, drawn by one horse, and driven by a pallid young man, coming rapidly toward the carou the up track. The wheels of the wagon were in the grooves of the track, and the horse was trotting smartly along, his breath sending out clouds of steam upon the frosty air. When the car and the wagon were perhaps fifty feet apart, the horse attached to the latter suddenly stumbled and seemed about to fall, but regained his footing by a series of plunges and pawings which struck the sparks from the iron rail. The whole thing occupied only a few seconds, and by the time it was over the car was abreast of the now halted vehicle. At another, suddenly assumed a totally different look. His eyes took on a dull staro, this mouth yawned widely, his arms stretched out with hands extended and fingers form, rigid and convulsed in epilepsy, fell from its high perch, striking the frozen ground with a crack that was discernible above the rumble of the car wheels. The sudden shock of his horse's stumble had brought en s fit, and the fall fractured his skull. He was dead when the bystanders reached him.

"No," said Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the faccousalished editor of the Basur, the other day, "I am not a member of the Woman's Press Club; this, too, in the face of the frequently printed assertion that I am. Further, I never expect to be. The truth is I do not take kindly to large clubs, nor could I conscientiously belong to an association of the sort which convened on Sunday, holding, as I do, the most conservative opinion upon Sabbath keeping. I belong to one small club with a very limited membership; we meet once a month and the two or three hours I spend at that time with my fellow members are the Alpha and Omega of my club

Two of the most contented men in New York to-day newspaper reader can have no idea of the personal con gratulations which are showered upon these two wallknown men whenever they move about town. This is particularly the case with Judge Hilton. The Judge is personally one of the best known men in New York. He has a keen regard for the small civilities of life, and the stories about his gruffness are of wholesale manufac-ture. He is essentially a diplomatist, and he is never gruff without a well-defined purpose. His manner is exceedingly cordial and friendly, as is the fashion among men who have been many years in public life.

A gentleman who is well known in connection with the
railroad interests in New York described yesterday as experience he had in walking from Fourteenth street o the Union Club with Mr. Hilton Both of the men have their time fully occupied and in their little jaont up Broadway they stopped in several piaces to discharge family commissions. Wherever they went people ap proached Judge Hilton and congratulated him upon the happy termination of the Stewart suit.
" It was a triumphal march," said the Judge's com-

panion in speaking of it. "Everybody who met Hiltor seemed to feel that the Judge deserved a word of con gratulation. By the time we had got above Thirty-fourth atreet I felt that I was somehow in the train of a great public leader. Hilton's personal following in New York is much larger than people usually imagine."
Mr. McAltater's triumph, while purely social, is none
the less openly exhibited. He is abroad constantly in fair weather on Fifth avenue, and the ordinarily stern and severs expression of his face has been wonderfully

"There is more or less talk," said a resident officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. "about the unhealthruiness of the yard in general, and the vicinity of Cobe Dock in particular, but we have made a pretty good grip showing at least. On the Vermont, the receiving ship tied up at the dock, there were during the epidemic about 900 men, inclusive of the ship's complement of officers. Only sixt, cases of the Russian influence were reported among this number, which is a better percentage than in localities in the city considered m more malubrious."